

PLANS & ELEVATIONS
OF
THE PROPOSED
RESTORATIONS AND ADDITIONS
TO
The Cathedral
Of Glasgow.

WITH
AN EXPLANATORY ADDRESS
BY THE
LOCAL COMMITTEE.

MDCCCXXXVI.

BOUND BY
CAYES
GLASGOW

1844
JAN 10
1845

To James Hardie Esquire

he he he

With his red powder & all the Muses

Which regards.

1836.

Wp(525) Githii

Imitation copy

19706/c [cc]
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CATHEDRAL OF GLASGOW
 (FROM THE WEST)
Designed by James Gillespie
 Andrew & Macdonald, Edinburgh & Glasgow.







PLANS & ELEVATIONS

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TO THE

Cathedral of Glasgow



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GLASGOW

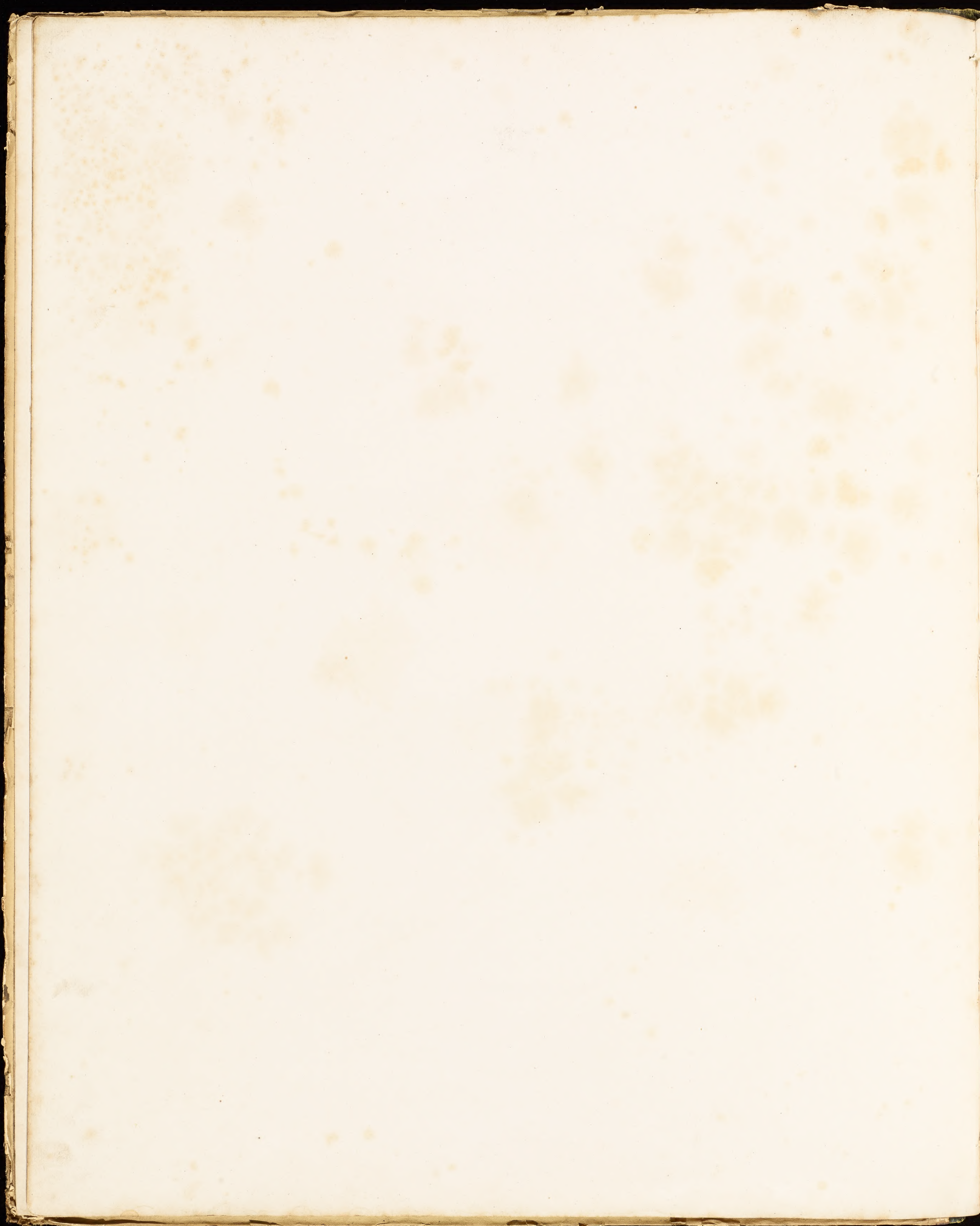
Lithographed

BY

Macfarlane & Macdonald

LITHOGRAPHERS TO THE KING.

1833



PLANS & ELEVATIONS
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TO
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BY THE
LOCAL COMMITTEE.

GLASGOW: PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

MDCCCXXXVI.



ADDRESS
BY
THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY,

TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AND TO ALL WHO TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE PRESERVATION AND COMPLETION

OF THE

Cathedral of Glasgow.

SEVEN hundred years have elapsed since, in July 1136, Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, in presence of King David the First, consecrated in that City a new and stately Church to Saint Kentigern; 576 years after the foundation of the See by that learned and pious Culdee.

The greater portion of this structure was destroyed by fire about half a century after its erection. It was rebuilt on the old site, but in a more magnificent manner, by Bishop Josceline, Chancellor to King William the Lion, and consecrated with great pomp in presence of the Sovereign in July 1197. The Cathedral thus rebuilt, received from succeeding Prelates various additions and embellishments, chiefly at the hands of Bishops Boddington, Lauder, and Cameron.

In the year 1484, Robert Blackadder, Bishop of Aberdeen, was translated to Glasgow, and during his incumbency the See was raised to the dignity of an Archbishoprick. He was aware that the Cathedral, in the state in which his predecessors had left it, was incomplete—for although possessed of a Nave and Choir unrivalled for symmetry and beauty, it wanted Transepts, which form the transverse limbs of the Cross, and are necessary to complete the edifice; nor was its western front at all suited to the grand and impressive character of the rest of the structure,—the Archbishop therefore set himself earnestly to the completion of his Cathedral. Internally he constructed a new Organ Gallery, and the beautiful descents to the Crypts between the piers of the Central Tower. He next proceeded to erect the South Transept, but had only completed the first story or crypt, when death put a stop to his labours, and with them to the farther extension of this interesting, and even in his day, venerable structure.

Soon after came the Reformation, when, with a zeal lamentably misdirected, the populace manifested their hatred to the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, by destroying the whole of those noble structures which, unconnected with the superstitious uses to which they had been applied, were then, what even in ruins they are still, a proud evidence of the extent and perfection to which the arts were carried, in a kingdom which, from its earliest history, had been torn by intestine divisions, struggling at the same time for liberty and independence against the assaults of a powerful antagonist.

From the ruin which then overwhelmed the whole of the ecclesiastical structures throughout the mainland of Scotland, the Cathedral of Glasgow was alone exempted. We owe its preservation to the decision and energy of the Incorporated Trades of the City; for when the mob assembled to raze it to the foundation, those craftsmen surrounded the building, and threatened instant death to all who should attempt to harm it; nor did they retire until they had a solemn pledge from the Magistrates, that no injury should be done to the Cathedral.

Some time afterwards, the Minster was divided into three separate places of worship, by erecting rude walls of rough masonry in the midst of its rich architecture. Out of the Choir, by walling it off from the Lady Chapel and Nave, they formed one church; out of the Great Crypt, beneath the Choir, they made another; and by cutting the Nave into about two equal halves, they formed a third. The beautiful stained glass of the Oriels, had been broken in cleansing the Church of Papistical imagery; but instead of replacing it by plain glass, these windows were built up with rough masonry, and in this deplorable condition the Cathedral remained until 1802, when the Magistrates and Council employed Mr. Stark, architect, in a partial restoration of the Choir, then and still called the Inner High Church. The Great Oriel was then opened, and re-filled with stained glass, and the Church was new-seated. In 1824, Government, after a survey by Mr. Reid, His Majesty's architect for Scotland, expended nearly £4000 upon this portion of the structure; under his judicious and tasteful superintendence, the whole of the internal masonry was restored, the ribbed vaulting was renewed, and the broken foliage of the richly-carved capitals and corbels re-appeared in its pristine entireness and beauty. Had the galleries which deform the main piers, and obscure the fine windows of the side aisles, been then taken down, and the masonry which fills up the magnificent central arch over the Organ Gallery, as also that which blocks up the side aisles, been removed, and curtains, which might be dropped during divine service, substituted,—the restoration of this portion of the building would have been complete.

In 1800, the Barony heritors, who had the Crypt allotted to them as their place of worship, finding it impossible to remain in a place so dark and unwholesome, erected a new Church in the vicinity of the Cathedral; and in 1805, turned the Crypt—with unfortunately too little regard to the appearance of that interesting portion of the structure—to its original use as a burying-place.

The parishioners of the Outer High Church (the occupants of the western half of the Nave) had long complained of the extreme cold and damp which pervaded their Church; and large sums had been expended by the Town Council in endeavouring to remedy these evils, but without success. At length in 1833, the Magistrates and Council unanimously resolved, That from the uncomfortable state of that Church, and the great expense attached to its maintenance, it was advisable to abandon it altogether as a place of worship, and that a new Church for its parishioners ought immediately to be built. They also expressed their conviction, that maintaining the wall of partition across the Nave of the Cathedral, was inconsistent with the general character of the City for good taste and liberality, and that, therefore, as soon as the new Church should be built, that wall ought to be removed. The report further stated, that the dilapidated state of the Cathedral generally, called for an immediate effort on the part of the citizens, by public subscription, to preserve this interesting

monument from sinking into ruin. Besides these Resolutions, the Council forwarded a Memorial to His Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, praying them, as the Custodiers of the Crown property, to give a sum from the Teinds for the repair and future maintenance of the Cathedral. Before these resolutions could be carried into effect, or an answer to the Memorial received from the Lords Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the Scotch Burgh Reform Bill passed, and the Council was dissolved. Their successors, however, equally anxious for the preservation of the Minster, have most creditably completed the erection of a new church, for the one which *lately* existed in the Nave; and have also, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, removed the partition wall, and cleared the Nave throughout its whole length. Dilapidated although it still is, the Citizens, for the first time these one hundred and seventy years, can now behold this magnificent portion of the structure in its full extent and entire proportions; and may thus be enabled to form some idea of what its splendour will be, when fully and tastefully restored.

The Committee having thus briefly laid before the public, the leading facts connected with the foundation, progress, and present condition of the Cathedral, are happy to be able to add, that the Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of representations made to them by the Magistrates, Council, and Dean of Guild Court, have, with a readiness of attention which does them honour, expressed their willingness immediately to put those portions of the Cathedral which have been reported to be in a dangerous condition, into a state of security; and it is understood that they have, with this view, instructed Mr. Reid to survey and report upon the external condition of the whole fabric, and to prepare estimates of the cost of the repairs; which estimates the Committee also believe have been submitted to their Lordships. In conformity, however, with the general rule in such cases, while their Lordships thus far most kindly respond to the wishes expressed on the part of the inhabitants, they do not feel themselves called upon to do more, in the first instance, than to maintain the structure in its present form: its external and internal restoration and improvement, they leave to the good taste and right feeling of the community whose City the work is to adorn. To their Lordships' prudential decision the Committee cannot object; but they humbly yet confidently trust, that should the Citizens show their attachment to this VENERABLE STRUCTURE, by a liberal subscription for its extension and completion, their Lordships, in the same honourable and friendly spirit which they have hitherto manifested, and which also characterised the conduct of their predecessors in 1824, will still farther assist in promoting the accomplishment of this—which, from its being the only remaining Cathedral in Scotland, may be considered as a—truly national undertaking.

The Committee have now to lay before the public, Plans for the restoration and completion of the Cathedral; which Plans must also be submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, for their Lordships' inspection and sanction. They have been prepared with the greatest care by a professional Gentleman of great eminence and experience in Gothic Architecture, who has acted in co-operation with some of their number. In order that these Plans might be accessible to all, they have caused them to be engraved, and attached to this Address. They commence with a general perspective view of the Cathedral, taken from the south-west.* Here, the magnificent effect of the

* This Plate fronts the title-page.

new Grand Western Front, and the new South Transept, is fully displayed. The general character of these important additions is in strict harmony with the body of the structure—all the mouldings and details being taken from those exhibited in the Choir and Nave: this the Committee considered of the highest importance, as any addition inconsistent with the date and style of the edifice, would, however beautiful in itself, be justly censurable. Blackadder's fine Crypt of the South Transept, is here left undisturbed, being enclosed within the New Transept. The magnificent Western Towers, with the new Grand Door-ways and Oriel, stand upon the site of the buildings which form the subject of the next plate, representing the Western Front in its present mutilated state. The Committee have given an engraving of this Front, not that it deserved it, but that the public might see it contrasted with the New Front, here exhibited in elevation, and on a larger scale than it admitted of being shown in perspective. In regard to the New Western Front, always considered the chief feature in Gothic ecclesiastical structures, the Committee beg to say, that it has been the subject of most careful consideration. When it is remembered, that the able men who designed the Norman and British Cathedrals, exerted their utmost skill and ingenuity to produce plans which should exhaust the various beautiful combinations of which Gothic architecture was susceptible, it will be readily believed, that in the present day entire novelty of design is scarcely to be expected; still, the Committee respectfully trust that they may congratulate the public upon the splendid elevation now submitted to them, distinguished alike for strict conformity to the great characteristics of the early era to which our Cathedral belongs, and for as much originality and variety as that simple yet beautiful style will admit.

After the Western Front, the Transepts rank next in importance. The unsightly building which projects from the north-east end of the Choir, a little to the east of where the North Transept ought to be, was not a Transept, but a Dormitory for the monks engaged in the nightly services of the Cathedral. There are, strictly speaking, no Transepts to this Church; what are at present called such, being merely peaked gables, containing large windows placed north and south of the Central Tower, and on a line with the side walls of the Choir and Nave. A reference to the Ground Plans, which form the subject of the next two plates, will make this more intelligible. The first, represents the structure as it stands; the second, as it ought to be. The Transepts, as shown in the second plate, are not only an important integral part of a complete Cathedral, but are absolutely necessary to ensure stability and permanence to the structure. This is proved by the present dangerous condition of the northern gable attached to the Central Tower, the walls of which, unable to support the great pressure of the arches of the Tower, have been thrust fully two feet off the perpendicular; and were this high and heavy gable to fall, it would, in all likelihood, not only take down with it the Central Tower, but the northern walls of the Nave and Choir, and of course the entire edifice. To this gable the attention of Government, as already noticed, has been directed; and the Lords of the Treasury have issued orders for its being instantly taken down and rebuilt. If rebuilt, however, in its present form, it would stamp the Cathedral of Glasgow as incomplete and inferior to all the English ones. A comparatively small sum, when in the act of rebuilding, would extend this Transept. That portion of the Church would then be completed, and all hazard from its present faulty construction for ever removed. Now, therefore, is the time, when the requisite sum should be offered to the Government.

An elevation of the extended and completed Transept, accompanied with a Ground Plan, which also exhibits the groined roofing, is the subject of the next plate. In this beautiful elevation, as in the Western Front, harmony of design with the present structure has been carefully attended to.

What has been said of the insufficiency of the North Central Gable, applies also to the one on the South; but here the dislocation of the masonry, and the deviation from the perpendicular, is not nearly so great. It is, therefore, proposed, that it shall remain in its present state, until the new North Transept, the new Western Front, and the internal restoration of the Nave be completed.

The last plate of the series, represents the Nave restored, as seen when viewed standing beneath the Organ Gallery: even in its present desolate condition, the effect of this portion of the edifice, since the removal of the partition wall, is grand and impressive. None but those who had studied, and were aware of its proportions, or who were conversant with the ecclesiastical structures of England and Normandy, could form the faintest idea of what this Nave really was. Our fellow-citizens, therefore, have hitherto had some excuse for their apathy regarding the decaying state of their ancient Minster; since, until now, they had no opportunity of properly estimating its beauties. This fine perspective exhibits the proposed new groined roof, with its various compartments and bosses, terminating on the grand western wheel window, rising from a richly tabernacled ballustrade, beneath which are the enriched new door-ways. The recession of the main tier of columns, with their finely proportioned arches, surmounted by the lofty clustered columns of the triforium and clarestory, entitles this Nave to challenge comparison with any in the kingdom. The Naves of York, Lincoln, Salisbury, and other English Cathedrals, are larger; but none of them excel it in beauty of proportion or elegance of design.

This Notice of the History of the Cathedral, and of the projected repairs and improvements, has extended much beyond the limits proposed by the Committee. They are, therefore, compelled to refrain at present from going farther into detail, and from noticing a variety of minor alterations which it may be considered desirable to make upon the Edifice, the Avenues which lead to it, and the surrounding Grounds.*

The Committee deem it unnecessary to dwell at any length on the many claims which their time-hallowed Minster possesses upon the attention and regard of this great and intelligent community. Long before commerce or manufactures were dreamed of in Glasgow, it was known in Scottish history as a religious station of great magnitude and influence; its priesthood were nobles, and kings were among its prebends. Nearly thirteen hundred years have revolved since the pure and Scriptural doctrines of the Culdees were here propounded by St. Kentigern, the "dear friend" and associate of St. Columba. It was long ere the degrading superstitions and irrational conceits of the See of Rome found a place in the biblical creed of the Scottish Church; and still longer ere her

* For a more ample account of the Cathedral and delineation of its architecture, see "Essay on the Cathedral of Glasgow, with a Plan for its Repair and Restoration, by ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN, 1833;" and "Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details, and Views of the Cathedral of Glasgow, by J. COLLIE, Architect, 1833."

hitherto independent priesthood bent in servility at the footstool of him who "exalteth himself above all that is called God." Nor would they, even when the Papal yoke was at length fastened upon them, brook any intermediate authority; for, after a long struggle, they succeeded in maintaining their perfect equality against the claim of superiority set up by the See of York—a claim which, had it been allowed, would in all likelihood have added political to ecclesiastical subjugation.

To the fame of her Cathedral, Glasgow is unquestionably indebted for the prominent rank assigned her in the early annals of Scottish history. Within those walls, in behalf of which the Committee now address their fellow-citizens, the immortal Wallace offered up a patriot's prayer for the liberation of his country. They witnessed the ruthless Edward, while carrying throughout Scotland fire and destruction to palace and sanctuary, bend in humble adoration before the shrine of St. Mungo. A few years, and their vaulted aisles resounded, under King Robert Bruce, with grateful anthems for a restored monarchy and a liberated people. In this diocese the Lollards first preached the doctrines of the Reformation; and here, under Archbishop Dunbar, Jerome Russell and John Kennedy, two of its earliest martyrs, sealed their testimony with their blood. And, as if to stamp the Minster with an undying celebrity, here the Regent Murray, after the decisive victory of Langside, offered up thanks for the deliverance of Scotland from the yoke of bigotry and superstition. At a more recent period, in the Nave of the Cathedral was held that famous assembly of Divines of the Church of Scotland, where the doctrines of Presbytery were vindicated and maintained against regal encroachment, as being at once in accordance with the Scriptures and the wishes of the people. And when the ill-advised but amiable Monarch, who would have changed the National Formula, had fallen a victim to religious and political fanaticism, here the stern regicide Cromwell, was compelled to listen to the rebuke of a Scottish clergyman animated with a zeal far more honest, and a courage indomitable as his own.

But, if illustrious in a national point of view, still more interesting, because more intimate, is the connection between this Venerable Pile and the City. To the learned and influential Chancellor of William the Lion, whose tomb still exists in the structure he had the chief hand in rearing, the City of Glasgow owes its Charter, the foundation of our civic rights and corporate privileges, and the establishment of that annual mart or fair, which is still held, and which was the first indication of trading in the town. To Bishop Turnbull, we are indebted for our far-famed University, in the archives of which are to be found a long list of illustrious names which Glasgow has added to the roll of the eminent in literature, science, and philosophy. Under every aspect of our National Religion, within the sacred walls of the Cathedral have our fathers listened to the message of salvation, and under its shadow their bones for centuries have mingled with kindred dust.

But, apart from these powerful and interesting associations, and on the plea alone of that good taste which can properly appreciate an architectural work of such magnitude and beauty, the Committee deem it their duty to say, that THE CHARACTER OF THE CITY DEMANDS, that the Minster should be rescued from the ruin which, through ages of neglect, is impending over it; and they trust that the sincerity of their conviction will excuse their seeming want of courtesy, when they declare, that they can see little difference in culpability between the fanatical and barbarous destroyers of

its august companions, and that apathy in the descendants of those enlightened Presbyterians who stepped between it and destruction, which can suffer it to perish, after having weathered the moral and physical tempests of seven centuries, without stretching forth a helping hand to save it. The Committee cannot—if they would—conceal the fact, that a most unfavourable impression of the good taste and right feeling of this Community, has already been widely circulated by crowds of enlightened strangers who annually witness the dilapidated state of the Cathedral. No longer time, therefore, ought to be lost, in redeeming the character of Glasgow from censure, for an apathy as indefensible as it is unaccountable.

In eulogising the beauties of the Minster, as being so worthy of preservation, the Committee have not relied altogether on their own taste or judgment. They have the highest authority of the day, Mr. JOHN BRITTON, in support of the opinion they have presumed to express. This celebrated antiquarian describes the Cathedral, as “A most unique, interesting, and beautiful specimen of Christian Architecture;” and Mr. RICKMAN, an eminent architectural author, describes the Crypt under the Choir and Chapter-house, “as unequalled by any in the Kingdom—an uncommonly rich specimen of early English, the piers and groins being of the most interesting character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution.” In such estimation is our Cathedral held by the most competent judges.

The natural beauty of the situation in which the Cathedral is placed, has lately been much increased by the Merchants’ House having, at great cost, and with a spirit and taste highly creditable to the Directors of that ancient and wealthy Incorporation, converted the picturesque Fir Park into a Cemetery, on the plan of that of the Père la Chaise,—the finely wooded and lofty terraces of which, studded with numerous and beautiful Sepulchral Monuments, form a back ground to the Minster, no less splendid than appropriate. The fame of the Cemetery makes it an object of curiosity to all strangers, and is another reason why our great National Monument should not be longer exposed in its desolation, to unsightly contrast and degrading comparison with the ornate and costly Mausoleums of our private Citizens. Upon the north-west, and as if to guard the Minster from the approach of mean or incongruous buildings, rises the magnificent Roman *façade* of the Royal Infirmary, here no less happily placed in right of architectural beauty, than as the legitimate offspring of the venerable Christian Temple.

In the engraved Title-page is a Vignette of both Edifices as they will appear, when viewed from the west, should the public favourably entertain the suggestions respectfully submitted in this Address, and liberally assist in furnishing the means for carrying the proposed improvements into effect. When these improvements shall be completed, no City in the Kingdom will be able to exhibit a finer concentration of all that is Venerable from Antiquity, Rich in Natural Beauty, or Imposing from Architectural Grandeur.

The Committee feel satisfied, that their Fellow-Citizens do not require to be stimulated to the restoration of the Minster, by setting before them what has been done elsewhere; but they may be excused for quoting one recent example in the case of the Cathedral of York. The magnificent

Choir of that Minster (it must be fresh in the recollection of all) was set on fire by a lunatic, or religious fanatic, and burned down, in February 1829. A subscription in the City and County was immediately commenced; and in a few months, £60,000 was raised for its restoration. A still farther sum was necessary for its completion, which was as speedily obtained. By this munificent conduct, York Minster again appears in all its pristine beauty, the boast and pride of that ancient City, and the admiration of every beholder.

In all that can give elevation and dignity to the moral character of a great community, Glasgow has few superiors. Her Schools, her Hospitals, her Religious Institutions, and Charitable Foundations, not less than her great and rapidly increasing Commercial importance, justly entitle her to the high station which was lately assigned her, as "the Second City in the United Kingdom;" and never has she exhibited a more extensive and truly Christian beneficence than at present. But "the poor," we are assured, "will be always with us;" and the day may be yet far distant, "when knowledge shall cover the earth as the waters cover the channel of the sea." With those great and permanent objects of Christian solicitude, the Committee trust their present application will neither be considered nor felt as interfering.

Since the year 1574, when "the honest men of the Burgh, out of the zeal they had for the Kirk," assessed themselves for its maintenance, "lest that great Monument should utterly fall down in decay,"* there has been no contribution from the Citizens for the support of the Cathedral. The inhabitants of Glasgow were at that time poor, and in number not one-fiftieth of what they now are, yet "they were actuated by a noble spirit and taste for architectural grandeur." The Committee cannot doubt, that their descendants, with vastly increased means, inherit all the spirit and patriotism of their forefathers: of this, the many beautiful Public Edifices which within the last half-century have been raised to adorn the City, afford sufficient proof; but neither the beauty of its Domestic, nor the grandeur of its Modern Civic Architecture, will be considered by posterity to be any compensation for the loss of the OLD HIGH KIRK, should such a calamity, through continued neglect, befall the City.

The Committee are not at present prepared to condescend upon the cost of the contemplated improvements; but to execute the work in a substantial and creditable manner, it is evident that a large sum will be required. Mr. REID—the King's Architect—as already stated, has, on the part of the Government, been engaged in preparing Estimates; and the Committee are in communication with Mr. JAMES GILLESPIE GRAHAM. Their operations, however, must necessarily be regulated by the amount of the Public Subscriptions.

The extent of Government co-operation in this great work, is justly made conditional; and will, there is reason to believe, be regulated by the promptness and extent of the Public Subscriptions. In the patriotism, liberality, and good taste of their Fellow-Citizens, the Committee have every confidence, persuaded that the good work of renovation has not ere now been accomplished only because the appeal has now for the first time been preferred.

* See Dr. Cleland's Statistical Tables, p. 16; 1832.

In thus bringing the subject in a detailed and practical form before the Public, the Committee have performed what they felt to be a duty they owed not less to the character of the City and to the present generation, than to posterity. In the hands of their Fellow-Citizens and of those Public Bodies possessing large funds applicable to "charitable, godly, and pious purposes," and with their Countrymen, wherever resident, they now leave it,—trusting that their interference will be pardoned, their motives respected, and their appeal in behalf of this ancient Temple of the Almighty, promptly and liberally answered.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MILLS, LORD PROVOST.

BAILIE SMALL.
BAILIE BAIN.
BAILIE FLEMING.

BAILIE PAUL.
BAILIE DUNLOP.
BAILIE CRAIG.

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq. DEAN OF GUILD.
THOMAS NEILSON, Esq. DEACON CONVENER.
HENRY BROCK, Esq. CITY TREASURER.
ROBERT HUTCHISON, Esq. MASTER OF WORKS.
JOHN STRANG, Esq. CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

JAMES OSWALD, Esq. M.P. AND THE RIGHT HON. LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, M.P.

THE VERY REV. PRINCIPAL M'FARLANE.

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq.
JAMES EWING, Esq.
JAMES M'CALL, Esq.
CHARLES STIRLING, Esq.
JAMES FINLAY, Esq.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, Esq.
ALEXANDER GARDEN, Esq.
JOHN PATTISON, Esq.
ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, Esq. M.P.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.
HUGH COGAN, Esq.
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ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq.
ANDREW M'GEORGE, Esq.
J. A. ANDERSON, Esq.
WILLIAM MATHIESON, Esq.
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WILLIAM HUSSEY, JUN. Esq.
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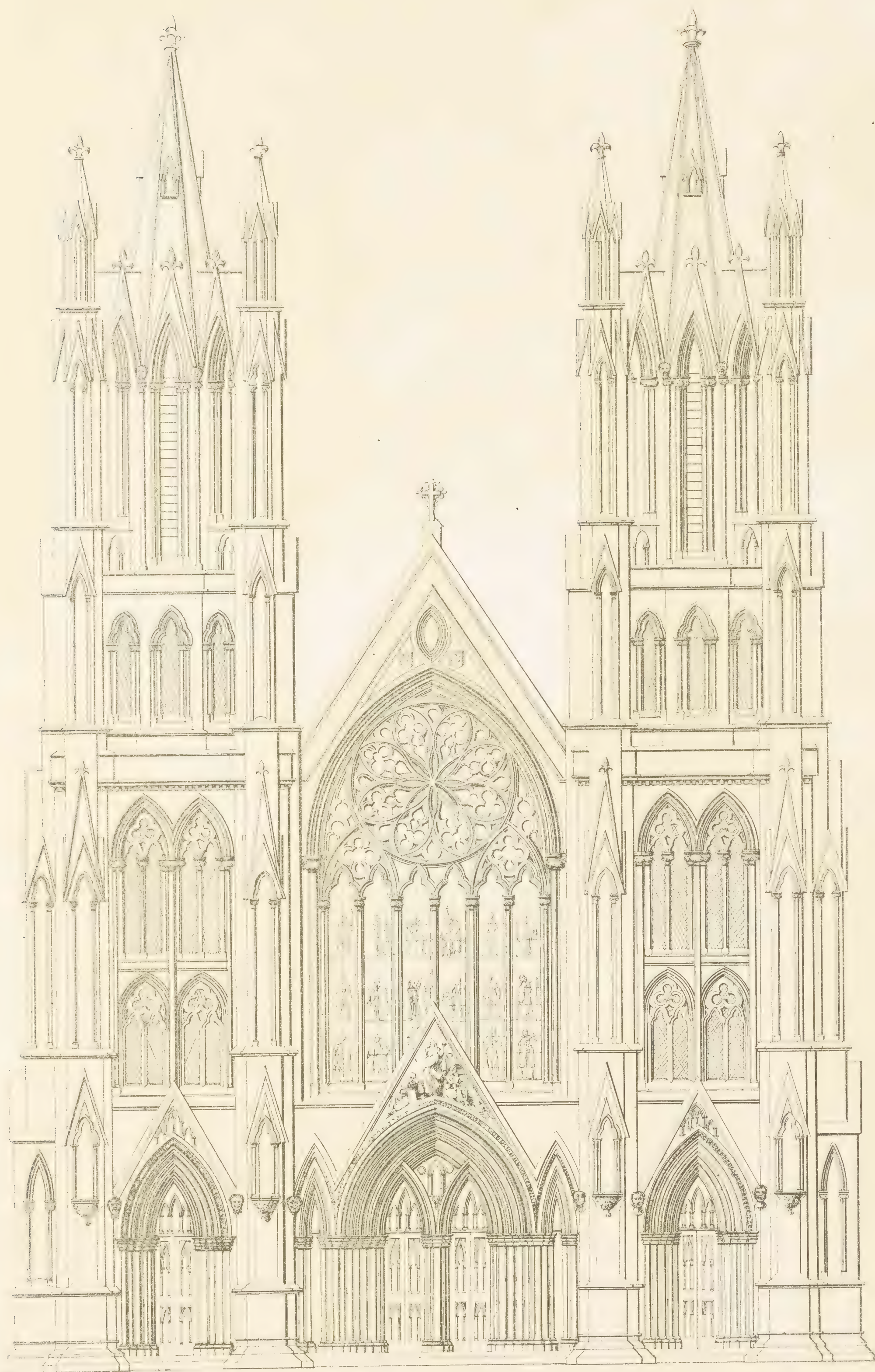




WESTERN ELEVATION

Shewing the recent erections which obscure & deform it, together with the Columns of the Great Doorway, half buried in the soil.

Engraved by J. Woodhouse, del. & The Rev. W. P. Woodhouse, sculp.

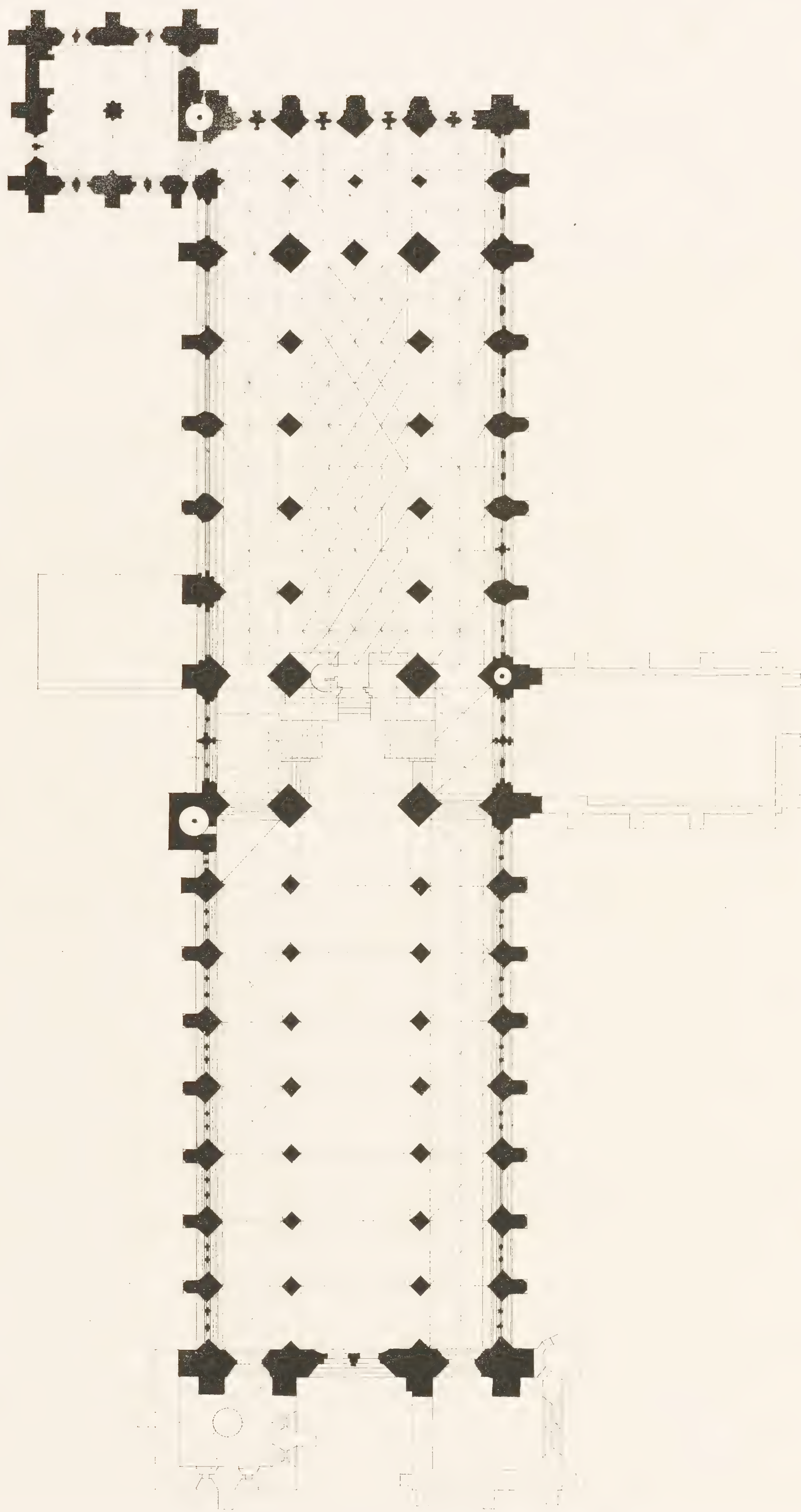


ELEVATION OF THE WESTWORK FROM THE WESTERN FRONT

W. H. STUBBS, ARCHT.



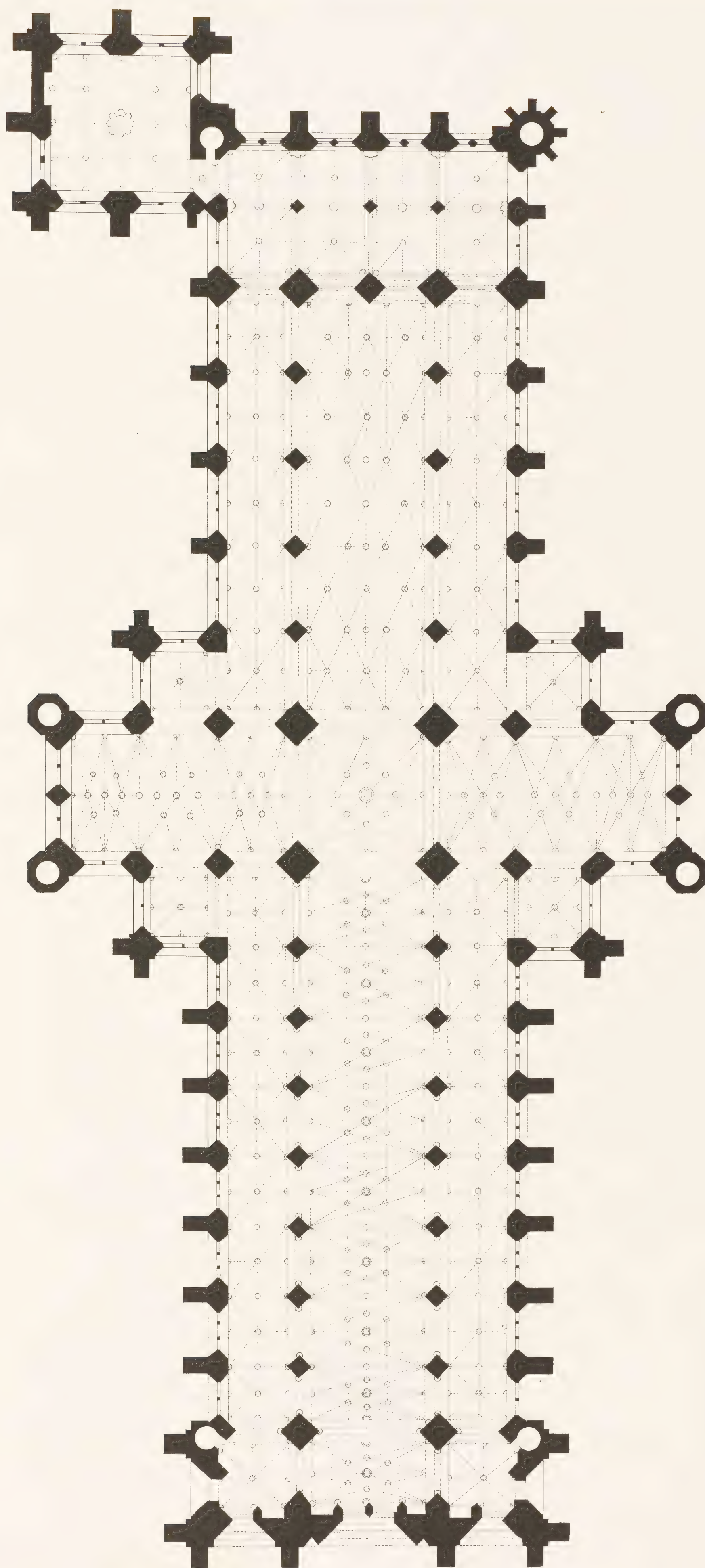




GROUND PLAN OF THE CATHEDRAL,
as it exists at present.

*The plan is drawn from a plan of the cathedral, and
the columns are shown in their actual positions, and the
piers are shown in their actual positions.*

Mosher & Macdonald, Edinburgh, 1840.



WESTERN FRONT.

GROUND PLAN OF THE CATHEDRAL

when completed.

Architect A. M. Mordant, 1860 to the King.





ELEVATION OF PROPOSED NORTH TRANSEPT

Wheeler & Macdonald, lith. to the King.
1870, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000





INTERIOR OF THE NAVE WHEN RESTORED

As seen from the Organ gallery.

(Looking west)

W. H. St. John, del. & sculp.



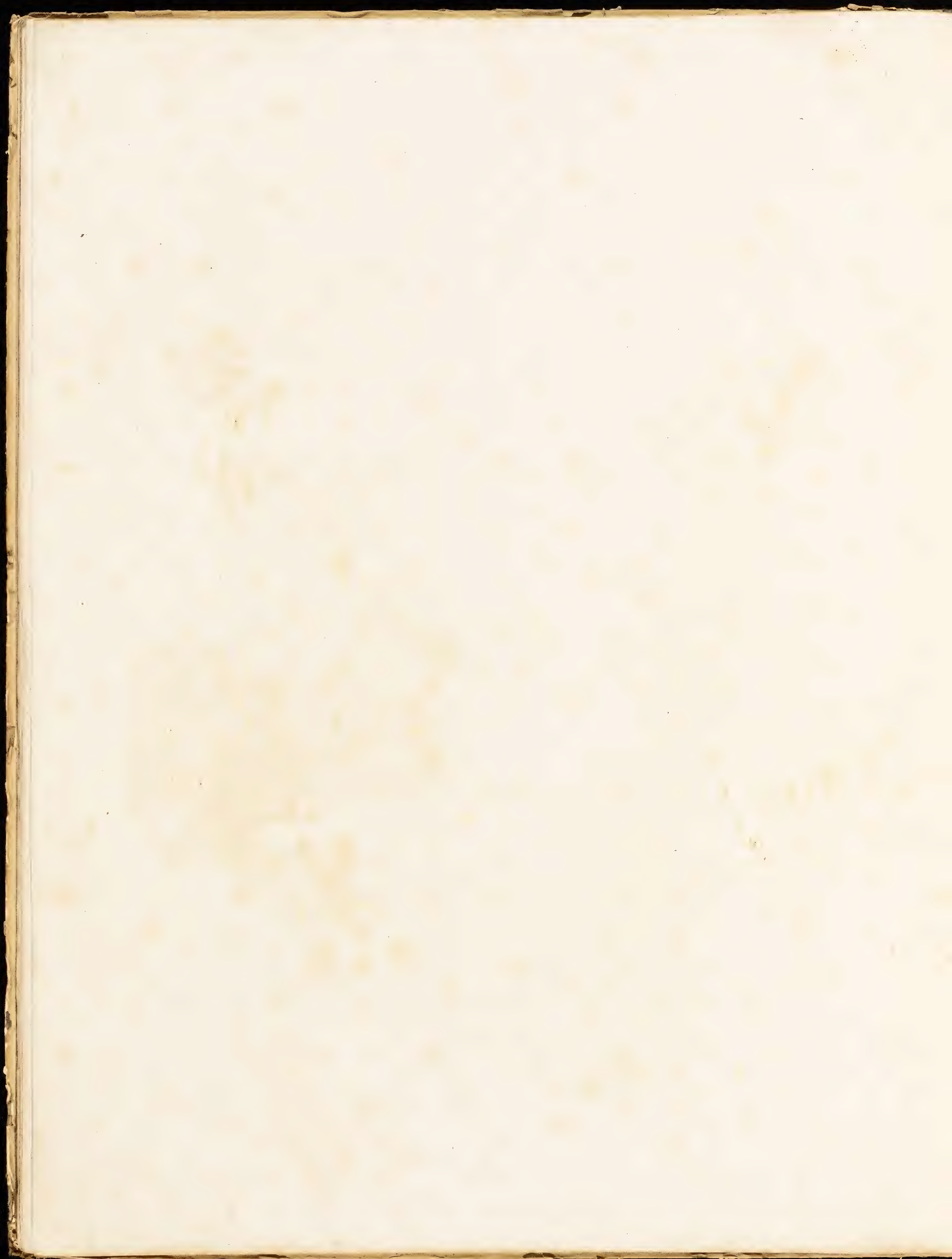


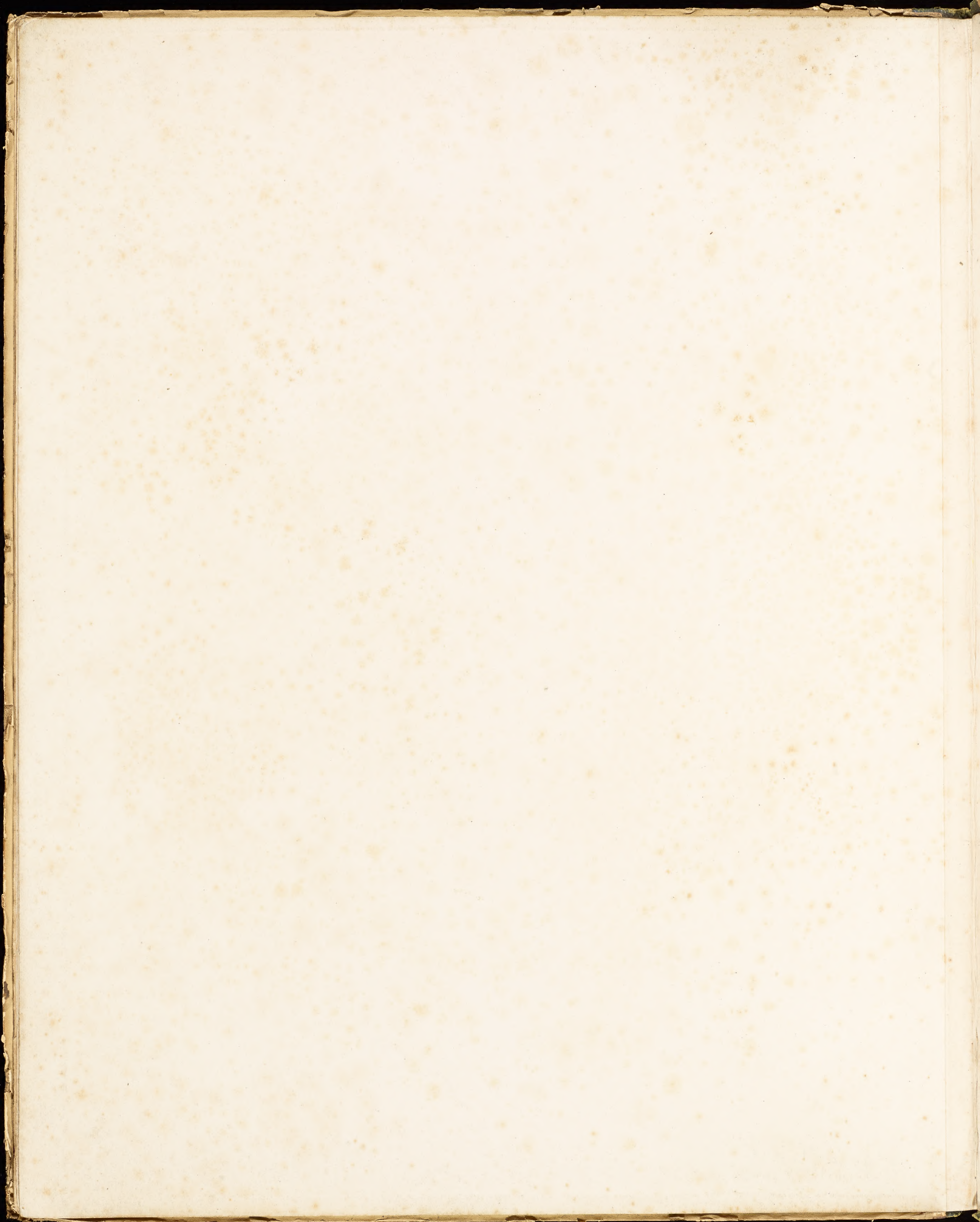
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE RUINOUS NORTH TRANSEPT.

*and the inclination of the North Wall of the Nave in consequence of the
falling over of the Transept*

The ruinous building at the base of the Transept is the Dormitory referred to in the description

Walter & Woodcut, 1841, to the King





Special
Oversize 91-B
11029

